

40040 to 40064—Continued.

40061. PETROPHILA PULCHELLA (Schrud.) R. Brown.

Stem shrubby, erect. Leaves alternate, filiform, twice or three times irregularly pinnate; leaflets unequal, divaricate when full grown and not unaptly resembling the antlers of a reindeer, whence it has been known by the name *rangiferina* among cultivators. Flowers white, collected into an oblong-ovate cone, terminal. Bracts obcordate acuminate, quite entire, imbricate, one to each corolla. Corolla 4-petaled; petals equal, adhering half way in the tube, but separating spontaneously when they fall off. Anthers oblong, attached without filament a little below the tip of the petal, as in the rest of the genus. Ovary surrounded with a white, hairy pappus, oblong, thickened at the base, and gradually tapering upward till it terminates in a style that is longer than the corolla, recurved, but after deflorescence erect. Stigma club shaped, hispid, and persistent. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 796, and *Johnson, Gardeners' Dictionary*.)

40062. PETROPHILA SESSILIS Sieber.

Distribution.—A white-flowered shrub 8 to 12 feet high, much resembling *P. pulchella*, but with the segments of the leaves more divaricate and the branches silky tomentose, found on the Blue Mountains in New South Wales and along Moreton Bay in Queensland.

40063. STENOCARPUS SINUATUS Endl. Proteaceæ.

As long ago as 1828 the lamented Allan Cunningham discovered this plant on the banks of the Brisbane River, Moreton Bay, with other interesting novelties. Not, however, meeting with the subject in flower, he took no further notice of it in his journal than to remark that "it is a slender tree, of most remarkable habit, with leaves large from the extremities of the branches, glossy and lobed, or lancinated." Had he seen its blossoms elegantly arranged in candelabrumlike bundles, clothed with the most vivid orange-scarlet silky pubescence, he would assuredly have ranked it amongst the most important of his numerous additions to the Australian flora. It is a plant constituting a small tree 16 feet or more high, with a slender trunk, branched, and bearing the ample and glossy evergreen foliage at the extremities of the branches. Leaves alternate, 1 to 2 feet in length, obovate lanceolate. Flowers umbellate; umbel compound; peduncles lateral from an old branch, or sometimes terminal. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 4253, and *Johnson, Gardeners' Dictionary*.)

40064. TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA (Smith) R. Brown. Proteaceæ.

"By many people this plant is known as the *tulip* or *native tulip*. It bears neither affinity nor resemblance to that flower and the name is probably a corruption of *Telopea*. This plant is known as the *waratah*, which is doubtless an aboriginal name, but its origin does not appear to be clear at the present time. It is a stout, erect, glabrous shrub 6 to 8 feet high bearing a strikingly handsome flower which has come to be recognized as the national flower of New South Wales. It lends itself in a remarkable degree to decorative treatment and hence is frequently depicted literally, or as a motif, in wrought iron, wood and stone carving, stained glass, and pottery decoration. The fruit is technically known